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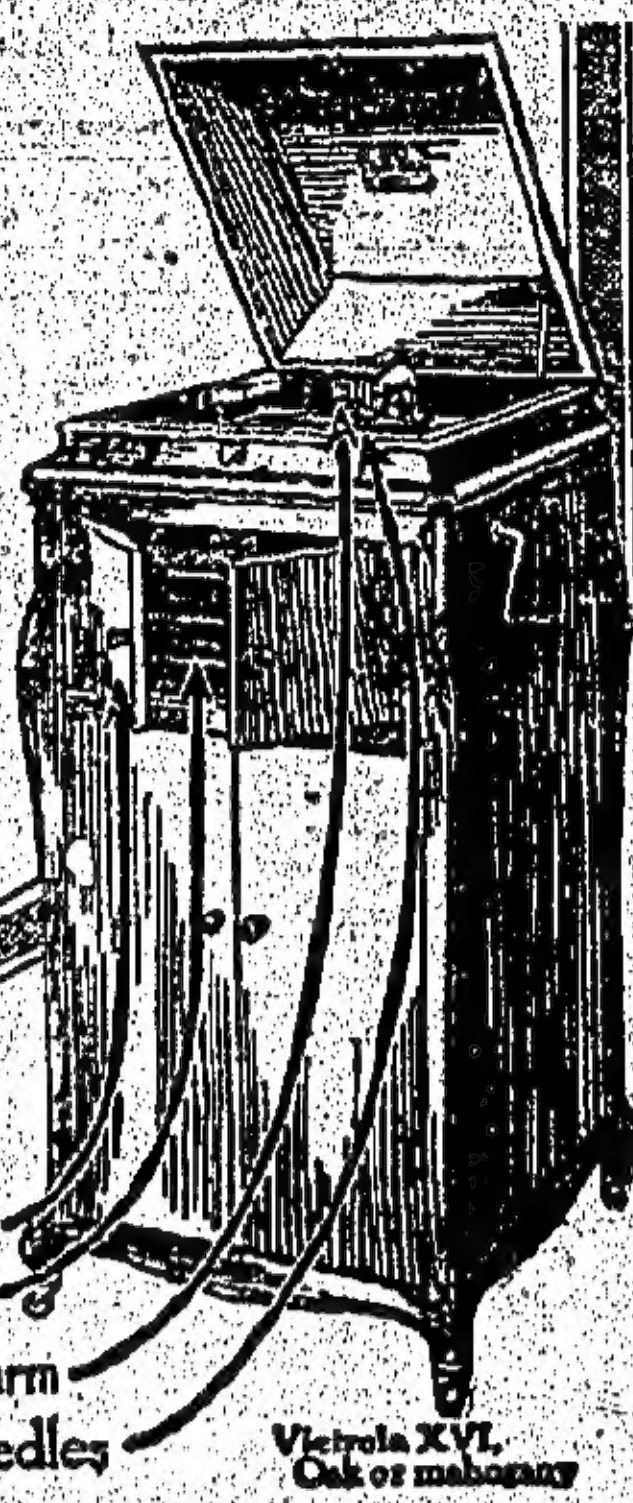
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HONGKONG.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO' HULL, LONDON, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN,"  
Captain H. J. Henderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 1st JAN., at 10 A.M.  
All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the date of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Jan., 1916, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [1330]

## VISITORS TO CANTON

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"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

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## TRADE REVIEW OF 1915.

In accordance with our usual custom, we give below a brief review of the course of trade in the Colony during the past twelve months:

**PIECE GOODS AND TEXTILES.**  
Piecings have been a year of "war" rather than "peace," goods, with all its consequent delayed shipments and difficulties in arranging colours and assortments for this market, the shortage of labour at home, and various other difficulties hindering the trade. Business has proceeded much as usual, but the year 1915 has certainly been an historical one for the piece goods trade. After many trials previously, in which the Germans were always a wet blanket, the whole piece goods trade of the Colony was put on a new basis by mutual agreement among the British merchants. This is a matter of profound satisfaction, and it is hoped that we shall be able to continue for many a long day trading on sound principles and not have resort again to the obnoxious credit system for the introduction of which we have to thank our enemies. The wonderful manner in which the Chinese have accustomed themselves to these new conditions may be taken as a good sign of the general stability of the trade and the capability of the Chinese native dealer to rise to the occasion when necessary.

The shortage of dyes has had a very bad effect on the grey and white clothing trade, resulting in very big stocks accumulating in the godowns with no prospect of an early outlet, being found for same.

On the other hand, there has been good business in fancy goods throughout the year, and the Chinese have reason to congratulate themselves on their timely purchases, as the market has been continually rising, so that today very fine profits are shown in their purchases on average a month or two ago.

The liquidations are nearly finished, and they have been so carefully conducted that no gross disturbance has been felt either by the European importers or by the native dealers. It has not been obvious to commercial men why the Government has deemed it necessary to conduct these liquidations so leniently and with so much regard to the enemy's interests, and one feels that the whole trade will not be completely satisfied or feel properly "at home" until the door has been banged, bolted, and locked on every firm.

**Woolen Goods.**—Prices have been on too high a level all the year to permit of much business being done. Most of the mills at home have been employed on making Army cloth and other war material, which, in the woolen trade, seems to have resulted in panic prices and an abnormally high level in comparison with cotton goods. A satisfactory feature is that it has been possible to dispose locally of stocks that had been held since 1911, the year of the boom in European clothing, which had been unsaleable until the high prices caused all round the dealers to look out for cheap stock lots.

**Sundries.**—This is generally known as the "muck-and-truck trade." We cannot say that it has been possible to replace to any extent the former German specialties with British goods. This is owing to the fact that English makers have been far too busy with their home market and with munitions to take full advantage of the excellent opportunities which have been going. The shortage of labour has also been a deterrent factor in bringing this about.

Nevertheless, a good deal has been accomplished, and apart from the general increase in higher prices, business has been much as usual. The Japanese have supplied a good many wants which were formerly considered German monopolies, and America has also come to the rescue in several cases.

The floods in Canton upset the whole trade of the Colony, including the piece goods trade, for a whole month in July and August, and matters were very serious at one time but another instance was provided of the recuperative power of the Chinese. Speaking generally on the trade in Hongkong, one has to remark that it is only here and there that the Chinese have realized that prices are on a very high level and likely to increase—war or peace. In ordinary times the Chinese have a habit of waiting and waiting in the hope that prices will go down, but as a class they entirely fail to realize the seriousness of the war and the fact that prices, with a few exceptions, have attained a higher scale, which is likely to be permanent.

**FOUR.**  
The flour receipts in Hongkong in 1915 were 2,076,129 bags, as against 3,039,764 for 1914, showing a shortage for the present year of 1,363,635 bags, and the heavy drop from 3,101,404 bags from the imports in 1913. The changes for the present year show Canada a drop down from 423,334 bags to 50,000 bags, a loss of 363,334 bags, while China came in with about 200,000 bags, the first ever received from that source. The causes of this great falling off in 1915 are traceable to the heavy stock carried over from 1914, the high prices ruling in the United States early in the present year, and the fact that the Chinese Government removed the restrictions from the export of flour from China to foreign territory, this being entirely new and unexpected by the dealers. The effect of the change was to flood the markets of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements with China-made flour, as well as all the coast ports. As the mills in Shanghai alone are capable of producing about 30,000 bags per day, it is not surprising that the wheat in sufficient quantities and at prices in line with the Pacific coast, no doubt they will in time be competitors for this trade. It is only in the last few years that the Shanghai mills have been brought up in size and equipment to even fill their home requirements, and no doubt in the near future they will so improve the quality of their wheat as to produce the higher grades of flour, although they have never been a financial success for the owners. The loss of the Canadian trade has been caused by the heavy demands for their products in Europe, and the shortage of tonnage owing to the withdrawal of the *Empress* liners, while Australia, which has dropped out entirely owing to the wheat shortage, could not offer any flour.

The heavy produce in the harvest, gave the mill some hopes of again coming this way with their surplus production, but the Government having taken over the entire wheat crop and fixed a price fully 25 per cent. above that ruling on the Pacific coast, which practically shuts off any chance for the mills selling this way any volume of flour, as their capacity far exceeds their home consumption, the millers' hopes are far from being realized, and many of them will be on short time.

Prices have not held up during the season under review. In January the average was about 82¢ per bag, and in August, 83¢, while

towards the time for the new crop offerings much of the stock held here was sacrificed with heavy loss to the dealers. This was not only the case with American flour, for the Shanghai product suffered severely.

The value of the years imports is roughly \$5,400,000. For the present the markets all over the East are firm, and there is a fair demand. The stocks held in Hongkong at present are about 850,000 bags, with nearly as much more to arrive during the next three months.

Tonnage is now very short, and the Pacific coast mills find much difficulty in fulfilling their orders, freight having advanced from five gold dollars a year ago to twelve dollars per ton at the present time. The prospects for the coming year are by no means bright, mill prices being too high for the native consumers.

**METAL.**  
Prices started to rise at the beginning of the year, and have continued to do so, this being due to shortage of stocks; owing to dealers not buying in the early part of the year, at the high prices then ruling. Prices at the present time are very high owing to the great demand at home for munitions and to the shortage of foreign supplies. The dealers have made very handsome profits, this being due to the high offer received from Japan, where all available stocks have been shipped. They have not had such a prosperous time for many years. As to the coming year there seems no likelihood whatever of present high prices falling, on the contrary, as freight rates are scarcer than ever, there is every chance of still higher prices, business at the moment in staple lines being practically at a standstill, owing to the impossibility of obtaining ready cargo round on the other side.

As practically all the opium in stock here has been sold to the Chinese authorities, and there are no further imports, interest in the opium trade has ceased. The quantity of opium sold to the Chinese authorities by importers in Hongkong was 800 chests, at the following prices:—  
Malwa, at \$9,300.  
Patna, at \$9,150.  
Benares, at \$8,950.

**CASSIA AND MATTING.**  
The Cassia business during the year has been much about the same as last year, with the exception of the last few months, when grades have been rather brisk, and prices have gone up, owing in the main to the rise in the rate of freights. Not so much has been done in matting, because, owing to the West River floods, there has been a scarcity of material.

**KEROSENE.**  
Notwithstanding the serious floods which occurred during July there was a general increase in consumption of petroleum and its products for the year of about 10 per cent.

On account of the scarcity of tonnage and abnormal freight rates the price of kerosene oil has advanced about 55 cents per unit.

## COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co. fortnightly report, from 16th December to 29th December, and the report for the year 1915 states:—

**OPPIUM.**—During the first part of the year, a few sales were reported in the market. Latterly, owing to the laying of a heavy import duty of nearly \$5,000 per chest, business slackened. Last September a company was formed in Canton for purchase of whole of the Hongkong stock, and the whole stock of opium thus went in the hands of the Canton Authority from the Opium Combine at prices: \$9,150 for Patna opium, \$8,950 for Benares opium, and \$9,200 for Malwa opium. Thus the Opium business in Hongkong passes from the hands of the Opium Combine to Canton.

**CORROZ.**—During the past fortnight under review, market ruled steady, and sales were reported of about 800 packages at \$28 to \$29 per picul. The unsold stock is estimated at about 500 bales.

During the current year 1915 business was reported of about 4,500 packages, compared with 2,500 in the year 1914, and 5,500 in the year 1913. Prices in 1913, were \$30 to \$37 per picul, in 1914 \$20 to \$30 per picul, and in 1915 \$21 to \$35 per picul.

**YARN.**—Owing to a fall in the rate of exchange, importers asked for higher rates, and business was reported of about 1,350 bales, as under:—

100 bales of Colaba, No. 10s, at \$103 per bale; 200 bales of David, No. 10s, at \$101 to \$103 per bale; 200 Gold Mohair, No. 10s, at \$103 to \$104 per bale; 150 bales of Indo-China, No. 10s, at \$102 per bale; 200 bales of Phoenix, No. 10s, at \$103 to \$104 per bale; 200 bales of Indo-China, No. 12s, at \$107 to \$108 per bale; 300 bales of David, No. 20s, at \$131 per bale.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 40,000 bales. Sold but uncoloured stock is estimated at about 20,000 bales.

## THE STRENGTH OF RUBBER.

With rubber at 3s. 4d. per lb., as against 2s. 6d. at the end of last year, the share market is naturally receiving a good deal of attention. The decision of the London Stock Exchange Committee to do away with the necessity of the seller supplying distinctive share numbers will be appreciated in the rubber section and should lead to a further expansion of business.

A deal of buying has come from the provinces—says a London contemporary—and with the increasing demand for the commodity from the United States the interest in the share market is likely to be maintained. It is noteworthy that forward contracts are being made at satisfactory prices, and that is having the effect of stimulating confidence.

Management on the estates has improved generally; cost of production has been reduced materially, and improved methods of tapping and cultivation are benefiting the quality of the output. There is no doubt that the buying of rubber has been quickened by the existing uneasiness in the Mediterranean. Arrivals in Great Britain have been falling below requirements, and that fact has had its effect on prices. Would-be investors in rubber shares have to bear in mind that the raw material is likely to fall back to half a crown per lb. when supplies come along again in normal quantities. However, at that price, with the all-in cost reduced to 1s. or less per lb., there is still a good margin for profit. Therefore, with care and discrimination, an investor should be able to select a number of shares worthy of support, and the outlook for the market may still be regarded as promising.

## CHINA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The following statistics show the total revenues collected at the various China ports for the April-June quarter of 1915, as compared with the same quarter of 1914, as summarized in the "Quarterly Returns of Trade" recently issued from the statistical department of the Maritime Customs:

	1915.	1914.
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Aigun	6,852	11,757
Sansing	52,817	14,493
Harbin District (See Note)		
Manchouli	33,069	61,168
Harbin	157,328	80,846
Suifenhao	117,636	87,123
Hunchun	3,867	7,793
Lunghingtsun	3,694	9,323
Antung	180,025	150,558
Taiwen	836	9,303
Newchwang	440,152	415,841
Chinwangtao	82,043	126,335
Tientsin	1,062,700	1,222,648
Chefoo	175,734	162,309
Kiaochow	226	520,859
Chungking	93,582	129,574
Ichang	15,658	21,384
Shanghai	9,402	10,115
Changsha	68,053	129,805
Yochow	8,015	17,833
Hankow	937,807	1,120,868
Kuikiang	168,073	247,429
Nankin	70,076	183,393
Wahing	68,100	77,218
Chinkiang	103,824	162,842
Shanghai	2,032,278	2,153,837
Soochow	33,119	31,676
Hongchow	70,741	162,234
Ningpo	123,826	153,594
Wenchow	24,926	20,786
Santow	107,312	106,380
Foochow	128,673	128,228

Note.—Total collections for the Harbin District, including Manchouli, Harbin, Suifenhao, Hk. Tls. 303,083.

The Taicra figures for 1915 includes junk duties of Hk. Tls. 10,840.

## BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER'S ESCAPE FROM DENMARK.

## "I WANT TO TAKE BACK MY PAROLE."

As a consequence of the escape of Lieutenant Layton the officers and men of the *E13*, who are prisoners in Denmark, are no longer allowed to be under parole. They have been conveyed to the Royal Dockyards mine station at Bramsnæs, for Holbak.

The full story of the escape of Lieutenant Layton is now published. At first Lieutenant Layton was allowed his liberty on parole, but not long after his internment he said to the commandant of the naval barracks: "I want to take back my parole." "You are going to try to escape," said the commandant in effect; "I shall therefore have you very well watched."

He was as good as his word. Commander Layton's quarters were placed under double guard and always there seemed to be three or four sentries watching his movements. To make matters worse, the commandant was seized with an influenza cold.

Sentries stood at the door of his room and never seemed to slacken their vigilance. They looked through the peepholes in the door to see that everything was all right. They did it as usual, on the particular evening Layton escaped. At the moment one peeped through the peephole the lieutenant was standing upright against the wall out of the sentry's field of vision, and in the bed was a dummy, made up of a sponge and other articles.

A few minutes later the attention of one of the sentries was otherwise engaged, and Layton cautiously opened the door and slipped into the next room. There a thick serge civilian suit was found, and in this he clothed himself. Then the escaping officer found himself at a window overlooking the street.

The next obstacle was the canal, an arm of the sea, which had to be crossed somehow. The night was dark and bitterly cold, there being being several degrees of frost. Clothed as he was, Layton took the most direct course. Into the water he went, and swam for it. He had about a hundred yards to go—no small task this for a man still suffering from influenza. But he did it, and having accomplished his swim he took off his clothes and wrung them out.

Thence to the ferry. Here he turned himself into a porter, and managed to get a job to carry a traveller's heavy bag to the station. There he entered a train, and in due course reached the dock-side, where he got on board a ship bound for Christiania.

Very little of the rest of the story, unfortunately, is for publication. It would be interesting to tell of Commander Layton's disguises during the remainder of his journey, how narrowly he escaped detection, and of his final passage from Bergen to England. A story told by seafaring men may or may not be true.

"It is true that you are a Yankee!" said someone on the boat—"Waal, I guess I am," said Layton in the most approved American style. "H'm," observed the interlocutor, "if you weren't so darned sure about it I should say you were a British naval officer."

At any rate when a particularly travelled young Englishman without money presented himself before the transport officer at a British port in order to get back to London he was not unnaturally looked upon with suspicion, but he established his bona fides in a manner that opened the transport officer's eyes.

For some days prior to the official announcement of his escape Lieutenant Commander Layton was in Liverpool on a brief visit to his family. He stayed with his parents at West Derby, and saw his brothers and a number of personal friends. He was in excellent health and spirits.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## ANOTHER NEW FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

The s.s. *Portico* belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Co., which left Marseilles on the 28th November, on her maiden trip, will arrive in Hongkong on January 1st or 2nd from Haiphong on her way to Japan.

This vessel, a sister-ship to the s.s. *Albatros*, was built in Dunkirk by the "Chantiers de France," and has the following dimensions:—Length, 435 feet; breadth, 63 feet; depth, 41 feet; displacement, 18,133 tons. Her engines develop 9,000 horse-power and an average speed of 17½ knots was realized at the official trial.

The liner is equipped in every possible way to meet the demands of the most exacting sea travellers. A laundry, fitted with electric materials, and large refrigerating rooms deserve special mention. The first-class department, with dining-room, music-room, and smoking-room finely decorated, can accommodate 94 passengers. The second and third classes are fitted out with spacious cabins for 96 and 100 passengers, respectively. The between-decks can be occupied by over 1,000 persons.

The cargo is loaded into five batches with electric cranes of the latest type. The owners have devoted close attention to the matter of life-saving appliances. A great number of life-buoys can be released merely by handling an electric switch. The hull, entirely steel, is divided into ten water-tight compartments, all of which can be shut simultaneously from the bridge by the officer of the watch in case of danger, so that the vessel is practically unsinkable.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

**JOINED.**  
1.—The undermentioned have joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers, and posted as follows:—  
No. 1553 Sapper J. S. Johnston to Engineer Company.  
No. 1554 Private W. C. Ogley to Signalling Section.  
No. 1555 Private J. Brown to Centre Section, M. G. Company.

**REASSIGNED.**  
2.—No. 1727 Pte. F. H. Baker is permitted to resign, on receiving a Commission as temporary 2nd. Lieut. R.G.A., dated 22nd December, 1915.

**ENGINEER COMPANY.**  
3.—"Stonemasons' Beliefs" for January is posted on the notice-board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

**ARTILLERY BATTERY.**  
4.—For drill purposes the Battery is divided into the following four sub-sections:—

No. 1.—Sergeant Crawford, Bomb. Izor, Gr. Finch, Gr. Jack, Gr. Green, Gr. Silkenstone, Gr. Overy, Gr. Ralph, Gr. Perkins, Gr. West, Gr. Humphreys.  
No. 2.—Sergeant Sorby, Cpl. Young, Gr. Henderson, Gr. Forbes, Gr. Corne, Gr. Foster, Gr. McTavish, Gr. Brown, Gr. Edwards, Gr. Ainslie, Gr. Buckworth.

No. 3.—Sergeant Fritth, Bomb. Macpherson, Gr. McKrae, Gr. Macdonald, Gr. McKay, Gr. Longfield, Gr. Elson, Gr. Tatam, Gr. Murrehead, Gr. Gerard, Gr. Millar, Gr. Hidden, Gr. Heath.  
No. 4.—Cpl. Duncan, Bomb. Baasford, Gr. Smith, Gr. McCubbin, Gr. England, Gr. Sloan, Gr. Young, Gr. Beck, Gr. Johnston, Gr. Bateman, Gr. Boulton.

No. 1 and 2 sub-sections will drill on Tuesday, and No. 3 and 4 sub-sections on Fridays (except when on guard), commencing on Tuesday and Friday, 4th and 7th prox.

**PARADES.**  
5.—Parades for to-day, nil.

**DETAILS.**  
6.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.  
On duty until morning of 2nd prox.—  
Right: Section M. G. Co.  
Officer on duty: Lieut. Kenneth.

On duty to-night: No. 2 Section Art. Baty.  
Officer on duty: Lieut. Danby.

On duty 1st Jan.: No. 1 Section Art. Baty, and Left Section M. G. Co.  
Officer on duty: Capt. Armstrong.  
Orderly Sergeant until morning of 2nd prox.—Corpl. W. Brown.

G. E. STUART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## ANNUAL DINNER.

It is proposed that the first Annual Dinner of the Police Reserve should be held on Saturday, February 6th, the anniversary of the formation of the Corps by His Excellency the Governor.

As it may not be practicable to seat more than 200 men, Company Inspectors are asked to send to this office, on or before January 8th, the probable number of men who would attend from each Platoon, including Sergeants. The charge will be about \$2 per head.

**CROWN PARADES.** No. 2 Company will attend Divine Service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday next, January 2nd, at 9.30 a.m. The Police Reserve Band will also attend. Fall in at Central Police Station at 9 a.m. Dress Uniform, caps and covers. No rifles to be carried. The parade will be taken by the O. C. No. 2 Company.

**APPOINTMENT OF MUSKETRY SERGEANT.**  
The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of P.C. W. F. Ford to the rank of Musketry Sergeant. He will report to the M. I.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (Reserve).

General von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German Army on the West front, is quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the *Vienna Zeits* as saying that the bravery and tenacity of the British troops must be admitted. "And especially the old long-service men were very serious opponents. Anybody who knows British military history never underestimates the British soldier. For he has proved his worth in all wars. Remember Waterloo!"



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.  
His EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL E. VENTURA (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).  
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).  
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).  
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).  
Hon. Mr. W. CRATCHEM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).  
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).  
Hon. Mr. Wei Yux, C.M.G.  
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.  
Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.  
Hon. Mr. D. LAMMIE.  
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.  
Hon. Mr. H. H. HOLYOAK.  
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

## FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 70, which had been amended, and 71 and 72, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

## WAR FUNDS.

His EXCELLENCY—Before we proceed with the Orders of the Day, gentlemen, I would like to mention to you that as you may have seen in the press, the Prince of Wales' Fund is to be closed to-morrow, and it has been suggested that a Committee might be appointed to receive any subscriptions that may be forthcoming for war charities, or for purposes in connection with the war. It would be a committee which would receive all such contributions, and which would then allocate the contributions to such purposes as thought best. There are many small subscribers who would like to give perhaps monthly sums, but they do not exactly know to what particular object to give them, and we think, perhaps, that such a Committee would be useful. I have all the names of gentlemen who would be useful in serving on such a committee, and I will make a communication in due course.

HON. MR. HOLYOAK and PRISONERS OF WAR IN HONGKONG.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Sir, I beg to give notice that I will move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Council: "That in the opinion of the Council it is most desirable that the interned alien enemies should be removed from this Colony at the earliest practicable moment."

## BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the fees to be paid in this Colony in respect of various things and matters to be granted or done under the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914." In doing so he said:—The Act which came into force on the 1st of January this year is an amending and consolidating Act dealing with the whole question of British nationality and status of aliens, and the acquisition or loss of British nationality. It provides amongst other things for the grant of certificates of naturalisation to aliens who comply with certain reforms, and one of the new provisions introduced by the Act is that these certificates may, in certain circumstances, be granted by the Governors in British possessions as well as the Secretary of State. The regulations made in the Act apply throughout the whole of the Crown Colonies, except on one point, and that is on the question of fees, and to complete the machinery of the act in this Colony it is necessary to pass an ordinance providing that fees be paid on the grant of certificates and the taking of oaths, and other things required to be done in the Act and the regulations. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee with minor amendment, and on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

## TRAMWAY ORDINANCE TO BE AMENDED.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Tramway Ordinance, 1902." In doing so he said:—The two main objects of the Bill are to increase the maximum speed allowed on the Hongkong Electric Tramways, and to give more satisfactory powers as regards detention or arrest of persons committing offences against the Ordinance or the rules made under it. The effect of clause 2 is to increase the maximum speed on the Shaikwan section to twenty miles, and on the other sections to 15 miles. The other alterations made by the clause are consequential, or slight improvements in the wording of the Ordinance, with the exception of the last two paragraphs, D and E, which provide that in cases of necessity the rules made by the Governor-in-Council and the rules made by the Company can be brought into force within a shorter time than at present is possible. Under the existing law a rule made by the Governor-in-Council cannot come into force under a month, and the rule made by the Company cannot come into force under two months. This, of course, might be very inconvenient, and the amendment in these two paragraphs enables, in case of necessity,

the time to be reduced. Clause 3 deals with a very small matter. It relieves the Company of the obligation to exhibit a list of fares on the outside of the cars, as it is impossible to find any place on the outside of the cars where such a list would be of any use. Clause 4 makes some small corrections in the wording of the existing Ordinance. Clause 5 repeals a provision in the Ordinance which is more appropriately dealt with in the rules made under the Ordinance. It refers to speaking to the man in charge of the motor on the tram. Clause 6 deals with the second main object of the Bill, and provides more satisfactory means for detaining and arresting persons who commit offences against the Act and the rules. Under the existing law the only power of detention which the officers of the Company possess is the power of detention where a person refuses to pay his fare. The provisions in the new section will enable them to detain passengers who commit offences against either the rules or the Ordinance itself. The existing law also is somewhat unsatisfactory in that it renders it practically impossible when a person gives a false name and address, for the Company to secure his arrest. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

## SOCIETIES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Societies Ordinance, 1911." In doing so he said:—The object of this Bill is to exclude money loan associations from the operation of the Societies Ordinance, 1911. It was not intended ever that these associations, which are very common in the Colony, and they are a great convenience, should be made illegal societies under this Ordinance, but that is the effect of the Ordinance as it is at present. The Bill proposes to remove the associations from the operation of the Ordinance. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

## DEPORTATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ordinance, 1912-1914." In doing so he said:—The occasion which led to the preparation of this Bill was the fact that it was brought to the attention of this Government that the powers of the Governor-in-Council with regard to the deportation of persons sent down from Shanghai to serve sentence here were not sufficient. The China (Amendment) Order-in-Council 1910 provides that "Where a person not belonging to Hongkong is sentenced to imprisonment and deportation under Article 2, and is sent for imprisonment to Hongkong, the Governor of Hongkong shall, if lawfully empowered thereto, deport such person to the place to which he was ordered by the Court to be deported; and if not so empowered the Governor shall cause such person to be sent back to Shanghai." Under existing law there is no power to carry out that provision, and the present Bill was originally drafted with a view to giving the necessary power. The section therefore was drafted in general form, and will now apply not only to Shanghai prisoners but to all prisoners who might be ordered to be deported from the Colony. That power might be useful in other cases, as well as in the case of Shanghai prisoners, because difficulties have arisen with regard to sending prisoners to neighbouring countries who object to receive them. The third clause of the Bill deals with another object, and provides that mere registration at a British Consulate in China shall no longer be a bar to deportation, and incidentally defines the form of the British born certificates. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 2,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the addition of the following words at the end of paragraph A: "Whatever the immediate or ultimate destination of the said ship," and at the end of paragraph 1, the addition of the following:—"Provided that where extradition proceedings have been previously taken against any such person, and the said proceedings have resulted in the discharge of such person either by a magistrate or by the Supreme Court on habeas corpus, nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as empowering the Governor to order such person to leave the Colony by any ship the immediate destination of which is a place in the territory of the State by which the surrender of such person was demanded."

On Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

## MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND LIGHTING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand nine hundred dollars (\$3,900) in aid of the following votes:

Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong.

(1)—Buildings, Maintenance of

Buildings ..... \$2,500

(2)—Lighting, Gas Lighting, City

and Suburbs and Hill District 1,400

Total ..... \$3,900

The CHAIRMAN—This minute was held over for certain amendments to be made.

The first sum of \$2,500 is an amount which could not be foreseen when the estimates

for the year were drawn up. There is a sum of \$750 for repairs to a roof, the beams requiring to be put in better condition. \$600 is also required for a new floor. In the New Magistracy building, also, some movement took place in the ferro concrete floor, due probably to climatic conditions, and this necessitated the removal of the ceilings at a cost of \$200. Work at the Government Civil Hospital had cost another \$200, and there were a few unforeseen but necessary works amounting to \$350, making a total of \$2,500. The second item is an excess on the vote, and was due to the maintenance of gas lamps fixed during the year, and the replacing of damaged fittings, and the cost of lighting the latrines in D'Aguilar Street and Wellington Street. The vote was agreed to.

## WATER WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Water Works, Maintenance of Lai Chi Kok.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with the Kowloon Waterworks, where the channel which conveyed the water from the reservoir to the filter beds got damaged. It was unforeseen damage. The repairs cost \$675, and caused an excess on the vote of \$1,500 of \$350.

The vote was agreed to.

## LOSS ON SUBSIDIARY COIN.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars (\$396,000) in aid of the Miscellaneous Services, Loss on Subsidiary Coin.

The CHAIRMAN—This large sum of \$396,000 is caused by the loss on the redemption of subsidiary coinage. I would like to explain to the Committee that the revenue which we expect to get from the opium this year is estimated at \$4,625,000, which is \$375,000 more than the estimate, and as the price of opium was increased to a great extent, the amount lost in redeeming subsidiary coinage, which is an excess of \$396,000, is very nearly covered by the increased revenue we expect to get from opium; all except \$21,000.

The vote was agreed to.

## POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-five cents (\$5,916.85) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments:—

Helmets ..... \$ 448.33

Uniform ..... 5,448.22

Incidental Expenses ..... 22.30

Total ..... \$5,916.85

The CHAIRMAN—These two sums, which, of course, were not anticipated when the estimates were drawn up, are for equipping the Special Police with helmets, uniforms and other small matters. The CHAIRMAN—In this case the services of the Special Police have been so useful that it has been possible to spare a number of the European members of the force to go to the front, and there will be a large sum saved, not this year, but next, on their salaries, so that the amount which has been asked for will be counterbalanced by a considerable saving, which has not yet been estimated.

The vote was agreed to.

## NEW TERRITORY BUILDINGS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars (\$860) in aid of the following votes:—

1.—Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Buildings, Maintenance of Buildings—Mainland and Islands in Northern District ..... \$ 60.00

2.—Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Works ..... 800.00

Total ..... \$860.00

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is made up of several items which could not very well be foreseen at the time. The second item includes an amount of \$800 for the demolition of the old Police Pier, next to the Ferry pier.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—There is also an item of \$800 for filling in a pond in Gordon Road. A child got drowned there.

The CHAIRMAN—The only actual excess on the vote of \$4,600 is the filling in of the pond, and that was unforeseen.

The vote was agreed to.

## EXHUMATIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand nine hundred and one dollars and sixty-two cents (\$2,901.62) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous, Exhumation at Po Kong Po Cemetery.

The CHAIRMAN—During the course of the year it was found necessary to remove a number to a new cemetery, and the work was undertaken by the Tung-Wah Hospital at a certain rate. The whole work has now been completed for the sum of \$2,901.62.

The vote was agreed to.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—There is some material in store which will counterbalance this amount, to be carried forward to next year. The excess is only a sum of \$500 on a vote of \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN—The estimated value of the granite is \$2,000, and that has already been charged to the vote, so really the vote has not been reached if that is realised, but it will not be realised until next year.

The vote was agreed to.

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,550) in aid of the vote Public Works Departments, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses, Stores.

The CHAIRMAN—Some exception has been taken for sometime past to the large sum which appears in the Public Works

estimate for unallocated stores. Efforts have been made to reduce these. There are a large number of stores which will apparently depreciate. They are not wanted, and will not be wanted apparently for years, and they depreciate in value. So it has been decided to get rid of them. The book value of stores which were found to be of this kind was \$5,117.15. As many as possible were sold to those people who might probably want them, and a few by auction, and a sum of \$1,347.88 was realised, showing a loss in book value of \$3,769.27. The total result of the transaction was \$552.35. There are some outstanding accounts to be paid, \$150, leaving a balance of \$402.35. The loss on the whole of the stores sold was \$3,528.11, and this left a balance of \$3,525.75. As the outstandings are not exactly known, we thought it was better to take the vote asked for.

The vote was agreed to.

## MAINTENANCE OF WATER WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote of Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Water Works, Maintenance of Water Works.

The CHAIRMAN—This is again unforeseen expenditure in connection with the Kowloon waterworks. The normal expenditure for the year amounts to \$7,750, but it was found during the year that the sand used for filtering had become so choked at the usual pace, and it was necessary to wash a large quantity of the sand in order to replace the filter beds. The cost of washing the sand, owing to the increased rate of consumption of water, was \$3,504, making a total of \$11,000; and the vote for the year was \$9,000. Therefore, a supplementary vote of \$2,000 is required. I express regret that this vote is brought forward at so late a period of the year, but undoubtedly it could not have been foreseen earlier. It is necessary for the amount of water which Kowloon now requires to be provided.

The vote was agreed to.

## RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$980) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, Tai Po Quarters, addition to provide accommodation for Bailiff.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with the quarters built departmentally at Tai Po. This matter came before the Finance Committee the other day, when I explained that the cost of carrying out these works departmentally as an experiment, had exceeded the tender by about \$1,000. The Government decided to proceed departmentally in order to discover the difficulties attending building operations in the New Territory. Since then it has been discovered that another \$980 will be required, so the experiment, instead of costing about \$1,000, is costing us \$2,000.

The vote was agreed to.

The Governor then resumed his seat, whereupon

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said—I beg to report that financial minutes 59, and 67 to 75 have been agreed to by the Finance Committee, and I move that they be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

## COMPLETION OF THE YEAR.

His EXCELLENCY—That is all the business gentlemen. This is the last time we shall meet during the current year, and I can only wish you all a better 1916 than 1915 has been.

## HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

There was a further draw for subscription griffins at the Jockey Club stables yesterday. The result was as follows:—

Colour.....Drawer.

Spotted.....Mr. A. M. L. Soares.

White.....Sir Paul Chater.

Grey.....Mr. H. Morris.

Grey.....Colonel Hes and Captain Carter.

Skewbald.....Mr. H. Humphreys.

Bay.....Dr. G. P. Jordan.

Black.....Mr. Beswick.

Dun.....Mr. Ellis Kadoorie.

Brown.....Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Bay.....Mr. H. P. White and Mr. Ellis Kadoorie.

Chestnut.....Sir Paul Chater.

## CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. "A" AND "B" TEAMS v. REST OF COLONY.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. in this match to be played on the Club ground on Saturday next, play commencing at 10 a.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), E. A. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, J. Glaister, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, E. J. R. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Morgan, E. B. Reed, H. H. Taylor, and A. Whitmarsh.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

EXHIBITION MATCH—EAST v. WEST.

For the purpose of swelling the fund for providing tobacco and cigarettes for the troops at the Front, the Football Association has arranged an exhibition match to be played on the ground of the Hongkong F.C. to-morrow (Saturday), the kick-off being at 3.30 p.m. The teams in opposition have been selected from Clubs in membership with the Second Division of the League, and will be styled respectively "East" and "West." The teams will be as follows:—

WEST.—Van Langenberg (Kowloon); A. Cordeiro (St. Joseph's) and G. Bes (Kowloon); D. Dixon (University); C. Hedley (Kowloon); and W. H. Hynd (Diocesan School, Captain); H. Hyndman (St. Joseph's); T. Taylor (Kowloon); G. G. G. (St. Joseph's); P. Hyndman (St. Joseph's); and F. Cleme (Kowloon). Reserves—F. Bos and A. Logan.

EAST.—Leung Yut Tong (Confucians); H. Abbas (Islamies) and Cheung Wing Hon (Lam Liong); Y. Abbas, H. Johnson, and Y. Mohammed (Islamies); Leung Wing Tai (Lam Liong); E. A. Moosdeen (Islamies, Captain); W. Ogley (Kowloon); Au Kit Sang (Confucians); and Kwok Po Kan (Lam Liong). Reserves—Wang Pak Chung and J. M. Over.

Sergt. A. A. Wilson, R.A., will be the referee.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS,

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF SCORERS, CADDY BAGS, CLOCK GOLF.

GOLF PAINT, TEES, CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

[98]

MILD-COOL-FRAGRANT.

ROSITA

One of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen.

ONE TRIAL makes you a Customer.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.20.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF &amp; BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SOLE IMPORTER:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,  
POWELL'S BUILDINGS.

PHONE: 1687,

Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

[1176]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

24 PAGES!

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 29th February, 1916.

Forms may be had on application.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [1331]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transference of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1916.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1333]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Town Office from Alexandra Buildings to 1st Floor, HOTEL MANHATTAN, BANKER & Co.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1335]

## CHINESE CURIOS.

A CHINESE has lately brought from Peking many kinds of CURIOS. The collection is on view at the MING LEE Boarding House, No. 119, Connaught Road Central, First Floor, and may be seen any day between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. All those who are interested in such articles are cordially invited to pay a visit of inspection.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1337]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS RESIDENT IN THE COLONY are reminded that applications for new shares, as above, must be lodged with the Company's Bankers in Hongkong, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than the 31st December, 1915.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1334]

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 10 Shares numbered 2789/2798 in the above Office standing in the name of HO E OAN (deceased) of Canton has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 13th January, 1916, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said HO E OAN (deceased) and no transaction taking place under the Old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1336]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 26th September, 1913, of Fifty Shares (No. 8311-8360) in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WELIA KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 18th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. [1277]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificates of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 234577/234628 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1275]

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1331]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

Revised by THE HANSARD.

PRING ... .. \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Hongkong, 29th February, 1915.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHEDGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1313]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, 4 Baths, h & c, Ample Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year.

Apply to—

COLBOURNE LITTLE, 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

## TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—

J. VINCENT BRAGA, Teye Kien Kaisha, Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1190]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Hongkong, 13th November, 1915. [1170]

## TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 188, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON, Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1091]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knaresford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [39]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

CONDUIT ROAD, NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1177]

## TO LET.

FROM 1st MARCH.

Apply—

A. B. AVARIA, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

## TO LET

## TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 130, THE PEAK, About March, or sooner if convenient. Apply—

A. RITCHIE, Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

NO. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

NO. 26, SHELLEY STREET.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

NO. 58, PEARL STREET, on Cable Road level.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

NO. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

NO. 128, THE PEAK.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

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NO. 128, THE PEAK.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

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## INTIMATION

## NATURES HAIR

## WARNINGS.

Nature never strikes without

warning.

But people as a rule put off.

It is when the pillow shows the

truant hairs in the morning: when

dandruff and scurf sprinkle the hair,

when it is dry and brittle—that it

is time to commence AT ONCE

using

WATSON'S

RESORCIN HAIR

WASH.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"13

BIRTH.

BRAGA.—At 5, Observatory Villas Kow-

loon, on 30th December, to Mr. and

Mrs. J. VINCENT BRAGA—a daughter.

[1340]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C



# THE WAR.

## COMPULSION.

### DEALING WITH SINGLE MEN.

#### CABINET'S DILEMMA.

### DESPATCH FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

#### BATTLE IN VOSGES CONTINUES.

#### SITUATION AT SALONIKA.

#### WORK OF THE NAVY.

#### LIFE IN BRUSSELS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DESPATCH FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

#### SUCCESSFUL NIGHT ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, December 30th.  
Sir Douglas Haig in an official report states that the enemy unsuccessfully attacked one of our aerodromes on the 28th. Of four machines only two reached their objective, and there was no damage. One of our machines was shot down. A successful enterprise was carried out at night near Armentieres. The enemy's trenches were entered and bombed with good effect, and numerous casualties were inflicted. Our casualties were very slight. After ten minutes the party withdrew. Our artillery was again effective to-day against trenches and billets at many places between Mametz and Menchy. The enemy exploded two small mines near Givenchy, doing no damage to the troops or the trenches. The day has been quiet south of the Le Basses canal. There has been a heavy reciprocal bombardment about Ypres.

#### BATTLE IN VOSGES CONTINUES.

#### MORE FRENCH GAINS.

PARIS, December 30th.  
A communiqué reports:—There has been artillery activity on both sides in Belgium and in Artois. The French north of the Aisne destroyed machine gun shelters and dispersed enemy working parties. They likewise blew up two mines and a German post in Argonne. The battle continues in the Vosges. There has been a lively cannonade between the Focht and the Thur. It was very violent in the region of Hartmanns Weihenkopf, where the French, despite violent counter-attacks, remained masters of a series of German works between Rehlfelsen and Hirslein, in addition to the trenches already carried. The French have captured 300 prisoners since yesterday. The total of prisoners captured since the beginning of the operations is 1,608. German prisoners report that their losses are considerable.

#### COMPARATIVELY QUIET.

PARIS, December 29th.  
A communiqué states:—The night has been quiet except in the Chaumes sector where there was fighting by grenades, and in Champagne where we bombarded the enemy's defences west of Navarin Farm.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

PARIS, December 29th.  
It is reported from Salonika that detachments of the Italian Army which landed at Valona are approaching the frontier of Epirus.

#### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE ALLIES AT SALONIKA.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE LINES.

LONDON, December 29th.  
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters at Salonika says the British lines remind him of the Turkish lines at Chatelja. "But here," he writes, "the valley is considerably broader and the hills higher than those of the Thracian battle-ground. The Allies' lines roughly extend in a wide semi-circle from the River Vardar to the Gulf of Phoenos, of which half is naturally defended by Lakes Longana and Beshi. The whole is surrounded by a broad valley offering no cover, and a girdle of hills guards the approaches to Salonika. On these are placed guns which command the length and breadth of the valley. On the slopes towards the North are the remains of the trenches where the Turks intended to make their last stand in the first Balkan War. Some of their barbed wire entanglements are still intact and have been utilised by us. Our trenches are like those in Flanders and France—deep and narrow. The region is full of historical interest. Soldiers have developed the collectors' spirit, occasionally unearthing coins, statuettes, vases and pottery. I was impressed with the whole-hearted confidence of the men in their ability to hold the lines; indeed they are most eager that the enemy should attempt to advance."

#### SPEECH BY M. VENEZELOS.

ATHENS, December 29th.

On the occasion of the name-day of M. Venezelos thousands of citizens of all classes, representative of various Corporations, and Diplomats called to offer their congratulations to the ex-Premier. Replying to an address presented by trade representatives, M. Venezelos dwelt on the Bulgarian danger and the importance of the Allies remaining at Salonika.

#### SALONIKA IMPREGNABLE.

#### A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

ATHENS, December 29th.  
The following significant statement appears in a pro-German paper:—"An Austro-German attack on Salonika would be useless, because, owing to the fortifications, the Allies can neither be crushed nor taken prisoners. The only result of a successful Austro-German attack would be the transference of the Anglo-French forces to another front, reinforcing the armies the Austro-Germans already face." This presumably inspired argument is equivalent to an avowal of non possumus.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MONTENEGRIN POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

#### AUSTRIANS EXPEND 2,000 SHELLS.

LONDON, December 29th.  
A Montenegrin communiqué states that the Austrian forts and fleet bombarded the Montenegrin positions near Mount Lovc. They pounded the Montenegrins for fifteen hours with 2,000 shells, simultaneously launching determined infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. The Montenegrins had two killed and two wounded.

The Austrians lost 2,000 in the great fight at Lepensatz on the 23rd inst. The Tsar has congratulated the troops.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### WORK OF THE NAVY.

#### WHAT IT MEANS IN THE WAR.

LONDON, December 29th.  
Mr. Balfour, speaking at an exhibition of Navy and Army films in London, pointed out that a portion of the Grand Fleet represented was actually engaged in the war. Without it the Allies and nations now banded against the tyranny of the Central Powers would be deprived of their communication with each other or the outer world. The task hitherto thrown on the fleet had been triumphantly accomplished. The Grand Fleet was the foundation upon which everything else rested. Our economic stability, not less than our military operations, depended on the Grand Fleet. Although silent it was performing, not merely for the Allies but for the whole world, the most important part in the drama we were now playing for the freedom of the world.

#### SINKING OF THE "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

#### FAR EASTERN MEN MISSING.

LONDON, December 29th.  
The Messageries Maritimes Co. announce that the *Ville de la Ciotat's* missing passengers include fourteen British Volunteers from Colombo, unnamed, a Mr. Moseons from Singapore and Mr. Bouchard from Shanghai.

#### SEQUENCE TO SINKING OF "YASARA MARU."

LONDON, December 30th.  
Owing to the loss of the *Yasara Maru*, the steamer belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will henceforth go via the Cape.

#### SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, December 29th.  
The British steamer *Morning* has been sunk. The master and second mate were saved.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

#### TRIPOLITANS DEFEATED.

CAIRO, December 29th.  
A strong column of all arms of the Western Frontier Force marched out to Mersamatu on Christmas morning, and drove back a Tripolitan force which had encamped in the valley eight miles to the westward. Our casualties were slight. In a reconnaissance the Force had previously encountered the enemy on the 12th and 13th of December, with the result that the enemy sustained 300 casualties.

LATER.  
The operations on the 25th inst. were completely successful.

A Tripolitan force of 3,000 strong was driven back near Mersamatu, leaving 200 dead. The gunfire from the ships provided effective support.

#### QUIET IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, December 29th.  
General Townshend reports that attack and bombardment have ceased entirely since the 25th.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS WORSTED.

PETERSBURG, December 30th.  
There have been minor encounters on the different fronts in which the Germans were worsted.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SINGLE MEN AND COMPULSION.

#### BRITISH CABINET'S DILEMMA.

LONDON, December 29th.

The *Westminster Gazette* says the number of single men who have not attested is much greater than was anticipated, amounting to 650,000, very few of whom are in Government "starred," or indispensable industries. The decision of the Government to apply compulsion immediately will not lead to the break up of the Government or to a General Election. Possibly one or two Ministers may resign, but it is more likely that Mr. Asquith will convince all his colleagues of the necessity for the step. A small minority in the House of Commons will fight the proposal, but uselessly, as the Opposition will not extend to 200 Liberals and a considerable section of the Labourites, whom some quarters claim as against compulsion.

#### OPPOSING ELEMENTS.

It is stated that the Cabinet's decision in favour of immediate compulsion of the unmarried men who have not attested was opposed by Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman, who believe the Government plan will prejudice Trade and Finance. Their resignation is possible.

#### IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

The *Westminster Gazette* says Mr. Asquith's redemption of his pledge was never doubtful; the only question was that of giving a further chance to Lord Derby's scheme. Mr. Lloyd George strenuously opposed further delay. His belief that it was necessary to take immediate action largely contributed to the Cabinet's decision, which was unhesitatingly supported by the great majority of the Ministers. All questions arising out of the decision have been thoroughly explored by the Government, and the claims on behalf of munitions, exports and finance have not been forgotten.

#### PRESS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

The *Times* and the *Daily Mail* also declare that a definite decision was reached at yesterday's Cabinet that Mr. Asquith's pledge should be redeemed immediately and that the principle of compulsion should be accepted.

The *Daily News* says the Cabinet identified itself strongly with Mr. Asquith's pledge to the married men, and adds: "The situation is delicate, but it is hoped that a crisis may be averted."

The newspapers generally agree that the Cabinet is not unanimous, but it is stated that the minority may accept the decision in order to preserve unity.

In this connection the position of Mr. Henderson is interesting. As the representative of Labour, he regarded himself as committed against Conscription. Anyhow he will certainly consult his political associates. It is remarked that the Labour Party never bound Mr. Henderson on the question.

#### LABOUR AND THE POSITION.

LONDON, December 30th.  
A meeting of Labour leaders has been hurriedly summoned for to-morrow to consider the recruiting position.

There was a special meeting of the joint Labour Recruiting Committee to-day. It is understood that several members demanded the calling of a national conference of Trade Unions before the House of Commons meets, being of the opinion that it was not necessary to have a Cabinet's decision to declare that sixty per cent. of the unattested were unfit, and that twenty per cent. were "starred."

#### THE KING AND RECRUITING.

LONDON, December 30th.  
The King, in a letter to Lord Derby, hopes that now the appeal for recruits is over everyone entitled to wear an armlet will do so.

#### RUMOURS DENIED.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in a later edition states that it is improbable that Mr. Henderson will resign, and that the rumours that other Ministers will resign may be dismissed. Mr. Balfour is certainly no longer opposed to compulsion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### PROSPERITY OF BRITISH TRADES.

#### WAGES HIGHER; UNEMPLOYMENT LESS.

LONDON, December 30th.

Trade Union returns show an abundant prosperity in all the principal trades. The average of wages is also higher and unemployment is less than at any time in industrial history. It is estimated that the weekly increase in wages is one and a quarter millions sterling.

#### AMERICA AND THE "ANCONA" OUTRAGE.

#### SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS?

WASHINGTON, December 29th.

It is stated that in reply to the *Ancona* note there will be a severance of relations.

[The wording of the cablegram leaves the meaning somewhat obscure.—Ed.]

#### THE OPTIMISTIC FRENCH.

#### WANT WAR WITH WHOLE ENERGY.

PARIS, December 29th.

French optimism as to the outcome of the war was voiced by General Gallieni in the Senate on the occasion of the passage of a Bill authorising the calling out of the 1917 recruits. "France," he said, "who eighteen months ago wanted peace, to-day wants War with its whole energy. Anyone who utters the word 'Peace' is regarded as a bad citizen. The great struggle will only end when France with her Allies are in a position to say: 'I stop. Having obtained what I wanted, I resume peacetime labours.'"

M. Gervais, the Reporter on the Bill, said the Army Committee had examined the question of effectives and come to the conclusion that there was no ground for anxiety. France had plenty of men to last to the end.

#### MORE GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

#### SOME SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

NEW YORK, December 29th.

A sensational development in connection with the German plots is the arrest of Frank Buchanan and H. Fowler, respectively a member and an ex-member of Congress, both of Illinois; Francis Monnet, a former Attorney-General, of Ohio; Jacob Taylor, President of the Labour National Peace Council, and three others.

They are to be indicted before a Grand Jury with conspiring to foment strikes in munition works.

It is believed the arrests are the result of Straube, Secretary of the Peace Council, who tried to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies, turning States evidence.

#### FORD'S "ARK."

#### PITIFUL ANTI-CLIMAX.

LONDON, December 30th.

A pitiful anti-climax to Ford's peace crusade is an announcement by the Foreign Office that 4,000 lbs. of rubber consigned to a well-known enemy forward agent in Sweden have been seized aboard the *Oscar II*.

#### RUSSIAN MISSION TO JAPAN.

PETERSBURG, December 29th.

The Grand Duke George-Michaelovitch has left for Tokyo to convey the greetings of the Tsar to the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of his Coronation.

#### RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

TEHRAN, December 29th.

The Russians have occupied Kashan and are marching to Isfahan.

#### NEW BISHOP OF DOVER.

LONDON, December 29th.

Canon Bilborough, Rural Dean of Liverpool, has been appointed Bishop of Dover, in succession to Dr. Walsh, who has resigned.

[LATER SERVICE.]

#### FRENCH STOCK.

French Stock now stands at 83.75.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### LIFE IN BRUSSELS.

#### MORE RIGOROUS THAN EVER.

AMSTERDAM, December 30th.

Sixty-six Britons, mostly women and children, have arrived at Rosendael on their way to England. They report that life in Brussels is more rigorous than ever. Foreigners are obliged to report weekly, otherwise they will be punished by imprisonment or deportation to Germany. An Englishwoman was sentenced to three months imprisonment for alleged disrespect to the Kaiser.

#### THE GERMAN WAY.

PETERSBURG, December 30th.

Fugitives from Courland speak of the German's cruel and heartless administration. All the males have been commanded for military work without payment, and the people are being robbed of everything they possess.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, December 29th.

The evening papers comment sympathetically on the Indian National Congress. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr. Sinha's presidency indicates that the Congress is reaching the status of a responsible, practical-minded body. His address will commend itself to every real friend of the Empire. The *Globe* says nothing finer is imaginable than Mr. Sinha's statement that reforms are not expected as a reward for loyalty.

#### OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 29th.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., formerly Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the India Office.

The death is also announced from Wellington of Mr. Andrew Ross, owner of the Cocos Islands.

#### CHINESE AND DYNAMITE.

#### ALL "IN THE SWIM."

The hearing of the charge against two Chinese of sealing dynamite from the New Western filter beds, Pokfulam, was resumed in Mr. Hazland's Court yesterday.

The two defendants gave evidence stating that the dynamite with which they were found in possession was to be used in filling holes in connection with the work. Detective-Sergeant Clark said all the witnesses were hostile; they were all "in the swim." The contractor for the work lost a case of dynamite a month, or 400 sticks.

His worship—Then the only way you can obviate this is for the head man to see how many holes there are to be exploded.

In binding each defendant over in the sum of \$100, the Magistrate said that according to their statements both defendants said they were presented with a stick of dynamite by the contractor. They could not therefore be charged with larceny but with receiving, on which charge he proposed binding them over.

"This sort of thieving will go on for ever and a day," added the Magistrate "unless there is an absolutely reliable foreman to count the holes and dole out an equal number of sticks."

#### BLOOD MONEY.

#### GERMANY AND AMERICAN VICTIMS IN THE "LUSITANIA."

Through Count Bernstorff, Germany has offered an indemnity to the United States of America for the 135 American citizens whose lives were lost in the *Lusitania* at the rate of \$21,000 a head. In other words, Count Bernstorff's proposal is that the Administration shall agree to regard the *Lusitania* controversy as settled upon payment by Germany of a sum of \$2,125,000 sterling. This offer has been rejected because Germany refused to disavow the perpetrators of the *Lusitania* atrocity.

The agents of the German Government in this country are now endeavouring to bribe the relatives of the murdered American citizens to sign a statement declaring that the British Government, because it permitted munitions of war to be carried aboard the *Lusitania*, is responsible for the loss of the vessel. "You can name your own indemnity and it shall be paid at once by the German Government," the bereaved ones are informed. So far these agents have been invariably shown to the door after proffering their bribe.—*The Times*.



**WAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIABLE FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.  
BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**  
cure the worst cough

**BECHAM'S PILLS**  
which are the World's finest  
household remedy for the  
correction of derangements of the  
stomach, liver, or kidneys.  
Slight headaches, loss of appetite,  
a nasty taste in the mouth  
and other little symptoms of  
that sort are indications of  
digestive disorder, and may be  
regarded as Nature's warning  
of worse troubles to follow if  
the cause of the present ailment  
is not speedily removed.  
Don't wait until to-morrow but  
take Becham's Pills  
NOW.

**CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL**  
Superior to Emulsions or Cod  
Liver Oil.  
Each tiny Morrhual capsule  
represents the medicinal value of a  
teaspoonful of oil.  
Recommended at the Paris Academy  
of Medicine, for loss of  
appetite and flesh, to patients with  
consumptive tendencies.  
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.  
Sold by all Chemists.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3  
A CURE FOR YOU

## Be Fat—Not Funny



PUT ON FIRM, HEALTHY FLESH WHERE  
EVERY OUNCE WILL COUNT.

If women and men only knew the pity, the gibes and the ridicule, that pinched cheeks, scrawny chests and scarecrow figures make, they would certainly do something to add flesh to their bones, and round out their figures.

Even thin people that see this announcement know that this is the truth. If thin, and so-called skinny people only knew that their lack of weight is caused by a lack of the system to turn the food they eat into firm, hard flesh they would not lose all hope.

It is a simple act to make flesh, provided you do it in a perfectly natural manner. The food you eat and the water you drink contain every quality that goes to make flesh, but if the digestive juices, the stomach and the digestive canal do not take out of this food everything that the system demands, then of course the body is impoverished, and draws upon what little flesh you have for the nourishment it needs.

One of the greatest successes in flesh building ever known is now having much success in the Far East. Almost every safe and country has had within the last few months ample proof of the power of this flesh builder. It is nothing more or less than a little tablet, prepared after the most scientific and natural means. It does not contain harmful or worthless drugs; you do not have to tear down one part of your system to build up another, but all you have to do is to carry a few of these tablets in your pocket, and eat what you will and when you will; take two of these tablets, and the food you eat with the aid of the tablets will go into your system in good, rich blood to make firm, healthy flesh.

Don't diet or gorge yourself; don't walk and exercise yourself and exhaust your already weakened vital forces, but do the very best thing that nature does in all animal life—put into the system the things that the system craves.

These little tablets are sold under the name of Sargol tablets. They are harmless, and yet powerful. No matter what the condition of your stomach, they will lend themselves readily and do their work properly without any ill effects.

A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[709-9]

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at Noon.—Under the influence of an anti-cyclone which has formed over N. China, pressure has increased over the western portion of the map, considerably in the north and slightly in the south.

The northern depression has passed into the Pacific, and the depression over Indo-China has filled up.

The monsoon will freshen along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction. Force.

• Hongkong & Neighbourhood (N.E. winds, freshening considerably.)

For the Channel ... (N.E. winds, freshening considerably.)

South Coast of China between ... (The same as Hongkong and Lamook.)

South coast of China between ... (The same as Hongkong and Hainan.)

• N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, colder, some drizzling rain or mist.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 30th.

Barometer	29.92	30.03	30.04
Thermometer	60	63	64
Humidity	74	80	78
Wind Direction	East	ENE	East
Force	3	2	4
Weather	—	cf	—

Highest open air Temperature on 29th .. 63.

Lowest open air Temperature on 29th .. 60.

## Poor Health

can only be cured by building up every part of the body. 30 years trials prove the strength of muscles, nerves and brain for enriching the blood and restoring health and strength. No remedy whether for man, woman or child can equal genuine.

**SCOTT'S Emulsion**

Sold by all Chemists.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30TH DECEMBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.93	—	—	WSW	1	—
Namuro	—	30.09	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	30.04	—	—	NW	1	—
Tokyo	—	30.01	—	—	SW	1	—
Kobe	—	30.01	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	30.07	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	30.08	—	—	NW	1	—
Oshima	—	29.97	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	29.94	—	—	SW	1	—
Imajima	—	29.85	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	29.85	—	—	—	—	—
Chaofo	—	30.27	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	—	30.27	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.16	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	—	30.14	—	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	—	30.04	—	—	—	—	—
Yenchow	—	30.01	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	29.97	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	29.94	—	—	—	—	—
Taihook	—	29.95	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Kashan	—	29.81	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.80	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	29.89	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	29.97	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Hook	—	29.94	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	29.94	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	—	29.87	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	—	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	—	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Apur	—	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	29.75	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.81	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	29.80	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	—	29.79	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.79	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	—	29.78	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	29.78	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. THERMOMETER, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, in two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. SCALE OF WEATHER, by day, by night, by cloud, by rain, by snow, by fog, by gloom, by hail, by lightning, by overcast, by partial shower, by squall, by rain, by snow, by thunder, by visibility, by other.
7. STATE IN inches, tenths and hundredths.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## MAKING FIFTEEN-INCH GUNS.

BRITISH HELP FOR RUSSIA.

Writing from Sheffield last month, a correspondent of a London journal said:—

We have seen to-day guns and shells in thousands, tens of thousands, and as yet we have seen but a tithe of all the great numbers that are now lying in the shell yards of northern towns where whole populations are busy night and day on that great work—shells and guns.

Many people will remember having seen in Dublin or Burton or other brewing towns great stacks of barrels, row upon row, tier upon tier, covering acres of ground and reaching as high as a cottage or higher. To-day we have seen stacks like these, not of barrels but of shells stacked and piled just as those barrels are, and each well-high as big as a barrel. Guns too, we have seen in heaps. Some lay like huge tapering tree-trunks piled one on the other; smaller ones lay in neatly packed squares, regular as a Canadian farmer's wood pile. You could climb on the pile and stand on thirty or forty gun barrels. Others, of course, were mounted and all ready for sending away. Every Briton and friend of Britain who saw these heaps must feel the glow of a great comfort. The gun problem? The shell problem? Well, here was the answer. A little late, perhaps, but truly a tremendous answer.

And not merely a selfish answer. Imagine with what pleasure I noticed on gun after gun in one shop to-day the quaint letters of a language which showed only too plainly that their destination is to be Russia. These guns will not be the first by a long way that have been contributed by our munitions makers of late to help more needy than ourselves.

SIXTY BARRELS OF 15IN. GUNS.

Yesterday we saw much of the lighter work of munition making, cartridges, shells, fuses, primers and the rest—work in which women play a great part. To-day we saw the heavy side—real man's work. We have been looking down the 60ft. barrels of 15in. guns, and into which you can put your head, and down which a man at the other end holding an electric light seems distant and tiny. "Go!" said our American after looking down one, "but you half expect to see the next train for Hammersmith dash out of your tube." It had reminded him of London's underground railway.

Down this great gun, with a light at the far end, you saw its beautiful rifling tapering slowly along the barrel. Every ridge and groove shone bright as silver till all seemed merged together, in the distant perspective, in a glittering pin-wheel of light. Here in such a gun as this, finely exact to the finest dimension, outside and in, lay the final result of titanic labours.

We had seen these labours from almost the start. First the melting furnaces outpouring its liquid fire, which splashed and hissed like water, though it was finest steel. Then the moulded "ingot," gripped by iron claws, was carried away and passed through heatings and reheating in order to undergo many maulings and thumpings and squeezings from hammer and press that squeeze it with a 7,000-ton squeeze. To see a great red-hot trunk of steel big as the biggest oak tree being punched and kneaded, cut and shaped and hollowed as though it were so much potter's clay, is one of the sights of even this wonder age. And suddenly of the whole thing, red-hot, scores of tons, may be whirled high into the air from out of its vertical furnace (60ft. or more high) and lowered right into an oil bath reaching 70ft. deep below the earth's surface. The subterranean rumblings and garglings and the sparks and the smoke! You get a pocket Vesuvius with oil-bath tempering of a 15-in. gun.

Perhaps the firing of one is as awe-inspiring as a modest-sized gun—a simple 4in.—which was fired for us in another part of the yards, made a most unalloyed din at close quarters, and crashed great chunks of steel out of a slab of armour-plating. What would one of those 15in. projectiles which we have seen earlier—5ft. high and nearly a ton weight—have done with it?

## SIR BRYAN MAHON.

BRITISH COMMANDER IN BALKANS ONE OF "KITCHENER'S MEN."

Sir Bryan Mahon, who commands the British troops in the Balkans, is one of "Kitchener's men"—a dashing cavalry officer, and a soldier of brains and understanding. He was born at Belleville, in County Galway, in 1862, and at the age of 21 was gazetted to the 8th Hussars, serving the next six years in India.

His first war service was in 1886, when he accompanied the expedition to Dongola as staff officer to the Cavalry Brigade. On this occasion he won the D.S.O. He also served with the Nile Expedition of 1897-1898, and was at the battle of Atbara and the taking of Khartoum.

In South Africa Sir Bryan was a special service officer, and afterwards on the staff as Brigadier-General of the Cavalry Brigade.

It was during this march that, having no cypher and wishing to send Baden-Powell the composition of his force, he wrote the enigma:—

"Our numbers are naval and military club multiplied by 10 (64 Piccadilly)—840 our guns the number of sons in the Ward family (6), our supplies the O.C. 9th Lancers (Little)."

After the Boer War Sir Bryan became Military Governor of Kordofan, and subsequently had the Lucknow command in India, returning to Britain last year to take command of the 10th (Irish) Division.

THE MILITARY SITUATION  
GERMAN AND ALLIED PLANS.

Those who look below the surface of things will find some justification for the quiet confidence which Mr. Bonar Law expressed the other day regarding the outcome of the general situation. It is true that, as Mr. Churchill said, affairs may be worse before they are better, but we must not confuse the temporary and the accidental with the permanent. The foundation of the Allied strength are solid, and if correct principles of strategy guide our actions in future there can be only one end to the war.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

Can we be sure that these principles will guide us? There are some who reply in the negative. They point to the General Staff Memorandum of October 9th, opposing the expedition of Salonika, and then to the action of the Government which ran absolutely counter to this advice, although no hint of the fact was conveyed in Lord Lansdowne's speech of 26th October, and in that of the Prime Minister of 2nd November. People ask what assurance we have that similar neglect of the General Staff will not occur in the future as in the past.

The answer is that, although the General Staff was re-established on a proper footing early in October, Lord Kitchener was still with us, and that the General Staff could not, with a soldier Minister for War and in the Cabinet, exercise completely its legitimate functions. Secondly, it is a fact that, in the case of Serbia, action was excusable.

In spite of this recent and striking neglect of General Staff advice we must be confident enough to believe that it is the last of its kind, and that the War Council will now revert to principles of strategy which are as unchanging as they should be unquestioned. War is harsh business. It is not a game, but a very serious business, and there was never any saying more worthy to be handed down than Wellington's advice to Beresford, "Remember that you are a Commander-in-Chief and must not be beaten." Some people still desire that we should plunge into the recesses of Asia Minor, hundreds of miles from our true base, the sea, perhaps to emulate the Ten Thousand, or perhaps Heaven knows why. Others, regardless alike of objectives and communications, beckon us on to a circular tour to victory *via* Uskub, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, and Berlin, oblivious of the fact that the shortest road to his enemy's capital was the path that Napoleon always preferred. Our wild-cat strategists, all good souls, will scarcely prevail now. The reformed War Council will have reformed manners, and having burnt its fingers very badly, will, like the wise child, dread the fire.

## RUSSIA'S SITUATION.

The failure of Germany to overwhelm Russia in the great offensive which began last May is likely to be as much a turning point in the history of this campaign as was Napoleon's failure in 1812 during the last Great War. Thanks to the heroic resistance of Russian troops under every conceivable disadvantage, but thanks also to several bad mistakes on the part of Falkenhayn, the Russian armies have not been overthrown, nor have the vitals of Russia been penetrated. The armies, not having been overthrown, will fight on, while the country, not having been conquered, will produce fresh armies. Although German attempts to secure the Dvina line in the north and Rovo in the south are not yet completely suspended, it seems likely that our Russian Allies may have all the winter in front of them in which to recuperate. The whole of Russia is occupied day and night in turning out those arms and munitions which failed her earlier in the war and prevented her from developing her vast latent strength. Of all the nightmares which must disturb the Kaiser's rest nothing more disturbing can murder sleep than the clang of the hammer throughout the Russian Empire, and the ever-increasing flow of warlike material into Russian arsenals from Allied and neutral States. Armed at last, these grey heroes who have been waiting in the millions for the wherewithal to fight, will troop to the military frontiers in the spring, when the campaign will recommence, and more furiously than ever. Who but a fool, on the Allied side, can think of peace?

## THE WESTERN ALLIES.

The lines of trenches and barbed wire entanglements with which Germany has now covered the front of her armies in Russia are duplicated, as every one knows, on her Western front. Here is still the mass of the German Army, and hither have flowed in recently many divisions from the East. We cannot say yet whether the German intention is to open a winter campaign in the West, or to pass the winter season in refitting troops which have suffered so much from their severe and prolonged exertions. We must be completely prepared for the three or four alternative courses open to the German command, and we hope that we are prepared. The gallant French Army and our own, not forgetting the Army of unquenchable little Belgium, stand ready, superior in numbers and well entrenched. There is diminished risk of serious and permanent gain by the Germans on this front, and the many German divisions which appear to be assembling in reserve for the purpose of a blow will have a warm reception if they check up courage to have a slap at us. We can continue for some time yet to send fresh divisions into France, and we should take steps to continue the movement. As for Italy, she continues pertinaciously her struggle with Austria, bleeds this Power day by day, and is, in a military sense, able to go on for long. On all these main fronts the situation, though not yet brilliant, is most hopeful.

## GERMAN PLANS.

A Westphalian paper recently declared that the German people must not be deceived by European and Asiatic fantasies into overlooking the fact that the door of the German world turns on hinges that are attached to Great Britain; that the German Empire will only be free when the

North Sea is free; that Germany is not situated on the Dardanelles or the Persian Gulf; and that it is a fallacy to suppose that German economic life can in any way be supported by Balkan and Baghdad railways. No warning could be more explicit that the West and the North Sea are the decisive theatres in German eyes. They should be so in ours. Victory will go to the side which most correctly appreciates this fact, and most consistently acts up to the belief.

The German advance in the Balkans is a fine political coup, and is not without its military advantages, which are manifest. The Germans seek men, food, copper, and cotton in their eastward point, and hope to intimidate hesitating neutrals into passivity at least. But that any great German force, over and above a few Army Corps, will cross the Bosphorus, is most unlikely. The German General Staff know perfectly well that, at a moment when their supplies of men are dwindling away and no decision has been reached on any one of the three principal fronts, it is bad strategy to detach armies into distant deserts and to leave the main armies in France and Russia and on the Isonzo by so much the less capable of bringing about a decision in German favour. What will, no doubt, be done is to supply leaders, cadres, arms, money, and munitions to the Turks to strengthen them with a nucleus of German troops, and to direct them against one or more of the three objectives open to them—namely, the Caucasus, the East, and Egypt.

## ALLIED STRATEGY.

It is vital that the Allies should not allow themselves to be diverted from their main purpose by these excursions. For us to open a great offensive campaign in the Balkans, especially at this season of the year, when we should lose 50 per cent. of our strength by sickness and exposure, would prove unprofitable strategy. Germany at this moment practically controls about a million German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops in the Balkan theatre, while the actions of Greece and Roumania remain uncertain. The position of our enemy is altogether superior to ours, and it would require an immense expenditure of time, men, and money to change it to our advantage. On the other hand, most of these people in the Balkans only become hostile to us when we stir them up, invade, or threaten to coerce them. It is not probable that any of them will desire to march far outside their own countries under German banners, and we can safely trust to time and to the natural and mutual antagonism of these races to prevent an offensive combination against us and our Allies. We Allies woke up in October to the distressing truth that a German campaign, long foreseen by us all, had not been provided for in the Allied war plans, and that nothing, absolutely nothing, was ready to counter it. We had missed our Balkan market, and it is not until now that we have made the vast sacrifices necessary before we can predominate in this particular theatre. Except some Germans, there are no people in it whom we have an interest in fighting, and, with the same exception, there are no people who have an interest in fighting us. In the circumstances, it is a good theatre for us to avoid.

After all, the world will not fall because the Kaiser reaches Constantinople, where he has *de facto* reigned for so many years. In the new campaign which will open when the German cross the Bosphorus we have every advantage on sea and land, and it is long odds on our success. It is not expedient to sketch, even in outline, the strategy which we should follow, but that this strategy is clear, definite, and decisive should be apparent to us all. We may need 500,000 Allied troops, a large fleet of transports, and good naval machinery, but even with fewer numbers than these we should make sure of success and turn the position fully to our advantage. In principle, it is a defensive campaign, but defensive strategy does not debar us from dealing the enemy hard and reiterated blows.

Meanwhile we must not allow the enemy to dictate our strategy or to have the monopoly of initiative. Our great business is on the principal fronts, and in the North Sea. It is here that we kill Germans, who are the only game worth our powder and shot, and nothing will excuse us for shirking our main task simply because it is difficult. We may have some bitter days to live through before matters mend, but Mr. Bonar Law is right, and with calm confidence we can look hopefully to the end.—Times Military Correspondent.

## LATEST GERMAN BAIT.

RESTORATION OF TEMPORAL POWER OF PAPACY.

The Montreal Gazette's correspondent in London cables:—

The restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy is the latest bait offered by the Germans to enlist the sympathy of the Roman Catholic laity, according to a Swiss correspondent of the Standard. Prince von Buslow's visit to Switzerland was connected with a scheme for the restoration of papal sovereignty after the war. This would serve as revenge upon Italy for her so-called perfidy to her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and would conciliate Roman Catholics throughout the world.

Although the Kaiser and his advisers are Lutherans, the German Press is running a campaign, inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse, to support this proposal. Thus, the Allgemeine Rundschau, of Munich, urges that the Pope's supreme authority and divine mission make it necessary that he should enjoy absolute freedom and sovereign independence.

The threat is made that if Italy should prove reasonable, Germany will abandon the idea of annexing Rome, the capital of a reconstructed Papal State, but if met by refusal, Germany would inflict the supreme humiliation upon her by establishing the seat of the Pope as a sovereign in the capital of the Italian nation.







## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

GLINTALLOON, British str., 1,434, Mo. Kenzie, 30th December—Singapore 21st December, General—Chinese.  
 CAMILLO, British str., 3,149, J. Roberts, 20th December—Singapore 16th December, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.  
 CHEONGSHING, British str., from Canton, 20th December.  
 FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 1,389, J. Christensen, 30th December—Bangkok 18th December, Rice—Chinese.  
 KIKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,118, D. Imadzu, 28th December—Hohov 28th December, Rice and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 KUMOHOW, British str., 1,350, J. Martin, 30th December—Saigon 25th December, Rice and General—Chinese.  
 KUMHONG, British str., 2,097, P. Knight, 30th December—Mojito 25th December, General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, Gibbs, 29th December—Shanghai 28th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 OTARU MARU, Japanese str., 1,970, T. Yoshida, 20th December—Mojito 25th December, Coal—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 SINKIANG, British str., from Canton, 20th December.  
 TAIKONG, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerland, 30th December—Shanghai 20th December, General—Chinese.

## CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 December 30th.  
 FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.  
 HUICHING, British str., for Tientsin.  
 JANE, French str., for Haiphong.  
 SINKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

December 30th.  
 DIVA, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.  
 FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.  
 HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.  
 KANSU, British str., for Shanghai.  
 KASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
 LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.  
 NANKIN, British str., for Europe.  
 SINGAN, British str., for Canton.  
 TOKIO MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
 Per Luchow, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. Somme, Mrs. MacCulloch, and Mrs. Shaddock.  
 DEPARTED.  
 Per Nankin, for London, etc., Miss A. F. Forgo, Miss F. A. Forgo, Mr. W. T. Harbord, Lieut. Comdr. S. D. B. Russell, Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. A. D. Hooke, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Master W. Bailey, E. R. Wear, Mr. J. A. Clarke, Mr. H. Bett, Mr. T. D. Jones, Mr. G. Wright, Mr. Meerkor, Mr. N. Lekker, Mr. A. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. M. de Sousa, and Mr. J. Kison.  
 Per Kashiwa Maru, for Europe, etc., Madame Matsui, Master Matsui, Miss Matsui, Mr. J. M. Smith, Mr. Warner, Sooly, J. H. Rule, Mr. F. C. Herb, Mr. J. Iwato, Mr. K. Akahori, Mr. R. B. Bernard, Mr. Stanley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Warner, Mr. F. R. Heron, Mr. R. E. Bonner, Mr. A. O. Finney, Mr. P. Inglis, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Withycombe, Mr. Kousuga, Mr. O. Wright, Mr. E. M. Guild, Mr. P. Belford, Mr. A. H. Peck, Mr. Whitehead, Miss H. B. Warner, Miss G. W. Elliot, Miss W. McKinstry, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Raiden, Mr. G. W. Hieble, Mr. S. Bodalin, Mr. O. Matsunaga, Mr. J. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams and child, Mr. H. E. K. Matsui, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Chilvers, Mr. H. P. Chuguan, Mr. E. Repley, Mr. H. B. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yamakawa, Messrs. Nakamura, Ikeda, T. Bandori, Y. O. Dore, Y. Numan, T. Miyamoto, T. Kanakori, T. Matsunaka, K. Sakabe, Y. Tanaka, S. Kumagai, Edwards, Wellesley, Mrs. Matsushita, Mrs. M. E. Laurio, Mrs. K. Asano, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakino, Mrs. M. Kurokawa, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patel.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
 Kutsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 8th January.

## VESSELS ON THE BEAT.

## THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR MOJO, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship.  
 "SALAMIS,"  
 4,509 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 8th January.  
 For Freight or passage apply to  
 THE BANK LINE LTD.,  
 General Agents,  
 Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. (1338)

## THE AMERICAN AND MANHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK  
 VIA CAFE OF GOOD HOPE.  
 (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship  
 "KATHLAMBA,"  
 6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 10th January, 1916.  
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
 THE BANK LINE LTD.,  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. (1361)

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUZUKI  
 OR CAFE OF GOOD HOPE.

SS. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"  
 about middle of February  
 For Freight and further information, apply to  
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, 28th December, 1915.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

According to the exchange of any Vessels, the Harbour has been fitted into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring outside Kowloon are marked "A," except Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTION.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGINATIONS	VESSEL'S NAME	CLASS & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
LONDON	KANRAS	Brit. str.	—	S. Wada	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Feb.
HARBOR, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jan. str.	—	K. Amakawa	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & S.W. via KENLUK, &c.	ATROS	Jan. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA via MANILA, NAGASAKI, &c.	SABO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Jan., at Noon.
80-TON & NEW YORK	KANRAS	Jan. str.	—	—	ORASA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO	KANRAS	Jan. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th Jan., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	About 31st Jan.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jan. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Feb.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Jan. str.	—	A. J. Halsey	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 18th Feb.
AUSLAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	KITO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
AUSLAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	EMPEROR	Jan. str.	—	—	GIER, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 12th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AUSLAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	NIKKO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 4 p.m.
AUSLAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st Jan.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 9th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at Noon.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJO AND KOBE ..... "NAMSANG" ..... Friday, 31st Dec, Noon.  
 FOR MANILA ..... "LOONGSANG" ..... Friday, 31st Dec, 3 p.m.  
 FOR SHANGHAI via FOCHOH ..... "CHONGSANG" ..... Tuesday, 4th Jan, D'light.  
 FOR MANILA ..... "MAUSANG" ..... Tuesday, 4th Jan, Noon.  
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "KUMSANG" ..... Tuesday, 4th Jan, 3 p.m.  
 FOR SHANGHAI, MOJO & KOBE ..... "KUTSANG" ..... Thursday, 6th Jan, D'light.  
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "FOOKSANG" ..... Thursday, 7th Jan, 3 p.m.  
 FOR MANILA ..... "YUENSANG" ..... Saturday, 8th Jan, 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
 The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LOONGSANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mojo to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Mojo and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.  
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.  
 Telephone No. 215.  
 For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
 Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. 16

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals.

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

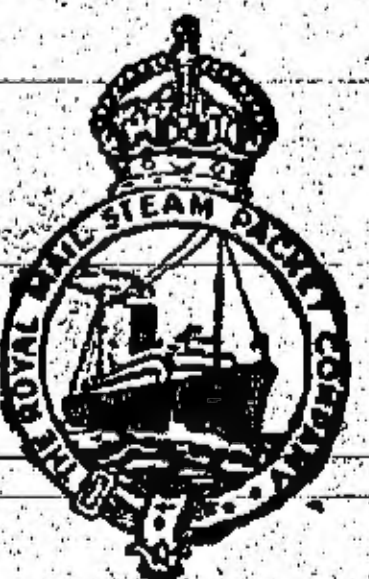
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 311.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
 AGENTS  
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10  
 Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ..... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ..... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ..... 2 FEB. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ..... 5 APRIL.

"MONTEAGLE" ..... 18 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ..... 30.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ..... 31 "MONTEAGLE" ..... 5 MAY.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ..... 23 MAY "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ..... 18.

For further information, Sillings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

• Calls at MOJO instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,  
 GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT,  
 HONGKONG.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING:  
 FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with "GUJARAT" 24th January.  
 FROM COLOMBO: 18th February.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:  
 S.S. "SALAMIS" ..... From Hongkong: 3rd Feb., 1916.  
 FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.  
 FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
 For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
 MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For "KANSAS" Sails. On 15th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 Hongkong 26th October, 1915.

## SHIPPING IN PORT

## STEAMERS.

CARLEFIELD, British str., 1,093, W. Ross, 23rd December—Shanghai 20th December, General—Chinese.  
 CHACHOW, British str., 1,163, J. D. Wolf, 23rd December—Bangkok 10th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 CHUPHONG, British str., 1,180, W. G. N. Walker, 28th December—Waihaiwei 28th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CHONGSHING, British str., 1,230, V. McChiddell, 23rd December—Tientsin 19th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 DERWENT, British str., 1,582, J. Jenkins, 28th December—Saigon 23rd December, Rice—Chinese.  
 DRUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 28th December—Bangkok 15th December, General and Coal—Chinese.  
 FOOKHONG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 28th December—Mojito 23rd December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 HAIYANG, British str., 1,393, A. E. Hodgins, 28th December—Saigon 23rd December, Rice and General—Chinese.  
 IZON, British str., 928, G. L. Stout, 22nd December—Manila 19th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,193, K. Murakami, 28th December—Swatow 28th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 KANSU, British str., 1,130, W. Freer, 28th December—Taigtau 19th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,210, G. Tabuss, 28th December—Shanghai 25th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 KIKYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,767, K. Osawa, 28th December—Mojito 24th December, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
 LOKSANG, British str., R. E. Matthews, 28th December—Haiphong 23rd December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leash, 27th December—Manila 24th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MURSBY, British str., 1,330, Thorsten, 28th December—Saigon 18th December, Rice—Chinese.  
 MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,031, N. Kabayashi, 27th December—Shanghai 25th December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 MAUSANG, British str., 1,643, G. H. Alcock, 28th December—Sandakan 18th December, Wood and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, British str., 2,900, Griffiths, 18th December—New York 18th December—Doddwell & Co.  
 NANKIN, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 28th December—Calcutta 8th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,076, R. Takida, 18th December—Manila 9th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 PHUMPHEN, British str., 1,055, Bird, 28th December—Saigon 20th December, Rice—Chinese.  
 SALAMIS, British str., 4,509, D. A. Gardiner, 28th December—Cape Town 17th November, General—Bank Line.  
 SINGAN, British str., 1,685, G. D. Mills, 28th December—Shanghai 25th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SZECHOW, British str., 1,135, R. J. Cairne, 28th December—Hongkong 22nd December, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,630, T. Fumoto, 28th December—Taigtau 19th December, Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 TAKIO MARU, Japanese str., 2,185, Nakashima, 28th December—Mojito 19th December, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 THYNTIN, British str., 1,980, Cogson, 20th December—Chiofo 14th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TAIKEMAN, Dutch str., 8,013, G. Van Wyck, 28th December—Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Line.  
 THYNTAU MARU, Japanese str., 1,259, K. Takashima, 18th December—Chinwangtao 11th December, Coal—Doddwell & Co.  
 WUHU, British str., 1,250, Geo. Wake, 28th December—Chiofo 21st December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Invorio* of the Bank Line, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th inst. The str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st January.

The str. *Changsha*, of the Australian Oriental Line, left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian and Philippine ports on December 24th, and may be expected to arrive on or about January 16th.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd December to 5th January, 1916.

Date	Time	High Water		Low Water	
		H.K. Time	Mean Time	H.K. Time	Mean Time
Chun	31	4.15	4.7	10.14	3.0
Jan	1	4.40	4.9	10.01	2.6
Feb	1	4.55	5.0	9.58	2.3
Satur	2	5.10	5.1	9.45	2.0
Sun	3	5.25	5.2	9.32	1.7
Mon	4	5.40	5.3	9.19	1.4
Tues	5	5.55	5.4	9.06	1.1
Wed	6	6.10	5.5	8.53	0.8
Thurs	7	6.25	5.6	8.40	0.5
Fri	8	6.40	5.7	8.27	0.2



## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. M. King	About 7th Jan.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MONGARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. R. P. Fysh, R.N.R.	About 9th Jan.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA SUEZ	Capt. H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 14th Jan.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR.

For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 2nd Jan. D'light
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 4th Jan. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On 4th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Jan. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "JIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGHONG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong 31st December, 1915. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 31st Dec., at 4 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. B. Thomson	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	7th Jan.	On 12th Jan., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	30th Jan.	On 31st Jan., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	2nd Feb.	On 23rd Feb., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 18th Mar., 11 A.M.

Fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans &amp; duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS.SAN FRANCISCO LINE.  
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	About 21st Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
DAIREN MARU	6,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Feb.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
ANYOMARU	18,500—16 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

Cargo only.

Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.  
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,  
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 991.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	AND PORTHOS	On 2nd Jan.
(Without Transshipment)	COROLLIERE	On 10th Jan.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG	ATHOS	On 11th Jan., at 5 P.M.
SAIGON AND PORTS	PORTHOS	On 22nd Jan.
(Without Transshipment)		

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MANILA MARU"	Capt. T. Sato	TUESDAY, 4th Jan., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Fur.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	Capt. T. Yamaguchi	FRIDAY, 7th Jan., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI AND KREILING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Capt. Murakami	SUNDAY, 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	Capt. A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 6th Jan., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	Capt. IMAIZUMI	SUNDAY, 2ND JAN., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Moon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS  
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDONTAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from	MARSEILLES	at
COLOMBO	HAIPHONG	KONG	to	LES	LOWEY
		about		1916	1916
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Jan. 3	NOVARA	Jan. 10	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 10	KASHMIR	Jan. 24	KARMAHA	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	REYBER	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	MEDINA	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	MONGOLIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
Mar. 13	NOVARA	Mar. 20	MAIWA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
Mar. 26	MALTA	Apr. 3	MOULTAN	May 6	May 13

Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON			
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£74.
2nd Saloon	"B"	" " " "	£68.
" " "	" " "	" " " "	£62.
" " "	" " "	" " " "	£58.
MARSEILLES			
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£70.
2nd Saloon	"B"	" " " "	£64.
" " "	" " "	" " " "	£50.
" " "	" " "	" " " "	£46.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES  
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	H'KONG	S'PORE	M'ANILLES	if calling	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Apr. 10	Apr. 27
NAGOYA	Apr. 10	Apr. 20	Apr. 26	May 2	June 1	June 9

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon: £58 Single £37 Return; 2nd Saloon: £42 Single: £25 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon: £54 Single and Saloon £40 Single

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 13th Jan., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.
	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
	HITACHI MARU	15,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANG	CEYLON MARU	10,000	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	PENANG MARU	8,000	WED'DAY, 6th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU	12,000	WED'DAY, 6th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	SATURDAY, 1st Jan., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.

5 Wireless Telegraphy

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd " " 400.	" " 2nd " " 350.
" " 3rd " " 300.	" " 3rd " " 250.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single £28.13.0.	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
To Yokohama, 1st Return £150.	To Kobe, 1st Return £135.
" " 2nd " " 80.	" " 2nd " " 65.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &amp;c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos 792 and 1941.



